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Hitler vs. the Bankers

ALSO INSIDE:

- Instigating World War II
- Israel's founding father
- Zionism & the Holocaust
- Excesses of the Spanish Reds
- Spain's Falangist martyr
- Streicher's anti-Semitism
- The truth about Okinawa
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WHY THE BANKERS HATED HITLER

From 1999 to 2003, this writer was the editor here at THE BARNES REVIEW. What struck me was the refusal of this publication to bow to fads, whether it be of the Right or the Left. The collection of essays for this special “Hitler vs. the Bankers” edition is part of this refusal. Almost every article in this theme issue destroys a myth revolving around Hitler, Bolshevism, Zionism, Communism and “the Holocaust” with the same insight our readers have come to respect.

For example, the “Adolf Hitler was a Rothschild” nonsense has been refuted over and over, but so many on the Right—fearful of being labeled a “Nazi”—have devised a suitable set of reasons to condemn Hitler. This is the sole motivation for the “anti-National Socialist” faction of the Right. The “Hitler was a Jew” articles you’ll see pop up now and again have been written mostly by amateur historians who already believe that Hitler was to be condemned, so they cherry-pick reasons to justify it and actually believe they’ll be applauded by the Leftist establishment for this.

Hitler was dedicated to a single economic goal: to create a new monetary system for Germany based on autarky, or the full independence of German industry from all foreign sources of money. He outlawed usury in all its forms and reformed the Deutschmark so it would be backed only by productive labor. Karl Haemers’ article—the first in the special issue—takes aim at this topic.

This is why the global elites condemned Hitler’s movement from the start. The claims of “Wall Street backing Hitler” are belied by the fact that these same men were the loudest in calling for war against him. The “Stop Hitler” movement was financed by Kuhn-

Loeb, Pierpont, Drexel, Rockefeller and Warburg—the very elite of Western finance. They were the ones demanding total annihilation of Germany. In fact, the Lehman family demanded complete military mobilization to destroy Germany. They hated Hitler’s drive to control trade and subsidize exports, hence cutting into American automotive profits.

Those like Thomas Lamont saw the war as a battle against Nationalism, putting him and the rest of the oligarchy into the anti-Hitler camp. Nothing in Hitler’s foreign trade policy appealed to industrialists in the United States, as John Wear makes very clear in his article beginning on page 48.

The United States froze all German assets on June 14, 1941, and Hitler retaliated. Any bank account in Germany owned by Westerners was seized on December 11 of that year. The name of Hjalmar Schacht, “Hitler’s Banker,” comes up often as the financial “conduit” to Hitler, though he was a liberal who withdrew any support from the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers’ Party) in 1939. In fact, he was the central bank director during the catastrophic Weimar era. Though supporting Hitler early, he rejected him soon after, and wound up in prison. He opposed all state interference in monetary policy, and accused the NSDAP of seeking a total state-controlled central bank throughout the Reich.

The Rothschild cabal was at war with Hitler and financed all the early attacks on him. After Hitler was elected, he refused to accept the advice of the Rockefeller-Rothschild regime. He did this by creating a new currency, one that was debt free and also

See “BANKERS FUNDED” on page 127

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To critics of what is contained in this issue, we say: “Show us where we are wrong. Point out the specific errors in our logic or any faulty evidence we have presented here, and we will gladly print a correction.”

You and I know this won’t happen. Our authors are experts who do their homework, diligently citing multiple academic sources for everything they write. In addition, they respect the truth. Not a single one of them has gotten rich from these efforts; just the opposite. Take a look at our Board of Contributing Editors. I don’t think there is a millionaire on that list but, if there is, he didn’t make it in this business! At least four of them have been perse-

cuted in the European court system for their forthright historical investigations.

So, when you read this issue of TBR, please appreciate the personal sacrifices these men—and women—have made in our vital effort “to bring history into accord with the facts,” not just for you, but the entire world.

Note: We are encouraging you to purchase extra copies of this special expanded “Hitler vs. the Bankers” edition of TBR to distribute. Prices: 1-24 copies are \$15 each; 25-34 copies are \$13 each; 35-49 are \$12 each; 50 or more are \$11 each. Prices do not include S&H. Please see page 128 for a handy TBR ordering form. ♦

—PAUL ANGEL, *Executive Editor*

Hitler *versus* the Rothschilds

If the Rothschilds were funding Hitler, why did he lock up so many of them?

By Karl Haemers

It is a fact of suppressed history that the National Socialist German Labor Party (NSDAP) imprisoned members of the world's most powerful banking family, the Rothschilds. Though not the focus of this essay, this fact alone dispels the ongoing myths that the Rothschilds and other Jewish bankers funded the NSDAP, and even that Adolf Hitler himself was descended from Rothschilds.

German Chancellor Hitler and his NSDAP party believed that displacing Jews from dominant positions throughout the social, economic and financial system was essential to rescuing Germany from abject poverty and despair. The Nuremberg Laws begun in 1935, formally titled The Law for the Protection of German Blood & German Honor and The Reich Citizenship Law,¹ made it illegal for Jews as defined to vote or hold public office. Even more pressing was displacing Jews from their powerful positions in major industries such as textiles, steel production, precious metals, retail, media and entertainment, food and agriculture

and, especially, banking.

By 1938, the Institute for Studies of the Jewish Question located in Berlin produced its analysis of the Weimar period titled *Germany and the Jewish Question*.² Chapter 2, "Jews in German Economic Life," states: "[W]ell-nigh every leading (financial and banking) business was in the hands of the Jews." After recounting the extensive Jewish presence in leading national banks, we read: "The big private banks were also nearly all in Jewish hands. We need only recall such well-known firms as Arnhold, Behrens, Warburg, Bleichroder, Mendelsohn, Goldschmidt, Rothschild." Even the Reichsbank, "supposed to be the national bank of Germany ... was completely controlled by its largely Jewish board of directors."

Two final quotes from *Germany and the Jewish Question* will summarize our depiction of the financial conditions that the National Socialists and Hitler faced in 1933. "Jews concentrated themselves on commercial and financial undertakings and assumed therein absolute leading positions" and "nowhere have Jews been more downright unrestrained than during the era of economic and po-

litical corruption which Germany experienced after the Great War," i.e., the Weimar Republic.

THE ROTHSCHILDS

The dominance that the Rothschild Jewish banking family had previously attained in Germany and much of Western Europe can be summarized in the earlier work of Werner Sombart's *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*.³

The name Rothschild refers to more than the firm: It stands for the whole of Jewish influence on the Stock Exchange. By the aid of that influence, the Rothschilds were enabled to attain to their powerful position—it may even be said to their unique position—in the market for government securities. It was no exaggeration to assert that, in many a land, the minister of finance who could not come to an agreement with this firm might as well close the doors of his exchequer. "There is only one power in Europe," was a dictum well known about the middle of the 19th century, "and that is Rothschild: a dozen other banks are his underlings, his soldiers are all honest merchants and workmen, and speculation is his sword.

* * *

[N]ot only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, the Stock Exchange bears the impress of the Rothschilds (and therefore of the Jew).

* * *

[S]ince the appearance of the Rothschilds, the stock market has become international.

* * *

[T]he issue by the Rothschilds of the Austrian bonds in 1820-1821 was an epoch-making event, both in public borrowing and in Stock Exchange business. For the first time, all the ropes were pulled to create a demand for the shares, and speculations in government stocks may be stated to have begun on this occasion, at least on the continent.

* * *

[T]he house of Rothschild set the fashion in railway building (at about mid-century), as it had done before in public loans. Scarcely a company that was started in Germany but looked to the goodwill of Rothschild.

Though not the only Jewish bankers the National Socialists prosecuted, we will focus on the Rothschilds due to their enormous financial influence in Germany and Europe more broadly, and the dramatic events that unfolded during the National Socialist period.

BREAKING NEWS

By 1938, prominent English-language newspapers were reporting on the imprisonment of Rothschild family members and confiscation of their assets. This coincided with the Anschluss, the reunification of Germany and Austria that became official on March 12 of that year.

To understand conditions in Austria prior to the Anschluss, we look to the essay “How *The Sound of Music* Distorts History: Hollywood Mythology About Austrians and Adolf Hitler”⁴:

In the years before the March 1938 Anschluss, Austria was ruled by the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg re-

gime, a repressive one-party dictatorship that called itself a “Christian corporative” state. It imprisoned National Socialists, Marxists and other dissidents.

But there was one important section of Austria’s population that supported the dictatorial regime. That was the Jewish community, which made up 2.8% of the total. As Professor Bukey writes in *Hitler’s Austria: Popular Sentiment in the Nazi Era, 1938-1945* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000):

“The Jewish community regarded the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime as its protector. ... Under the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime, the Jewish community recovered a measure of governmental protection it had not enjoyed since the days of the Habsburgs. The public was outraged.”

In spite of their small numbers, Austria’s Jews wielded vast and disproportionate wealth and power. As Professor Bukey writes:

“The predominant position of the Jews in an impoverished country only intensified the fear and loathing of the Austrian masses. As we have already seen, Jewish businesses and financial institutions managed much of the country’s economic life. At the time of the Anschluss, three-quarters of Vienna’s newspapers, banks and textile firms were in Jewish hands.”

A good deal of that Austrian Jewish wealth and power was wielded by the Rothschilds, and one in particular—Baron Louis Rothschild.

On April 8, 1938, the popular Scottish newspaper the *Dundee Evening Telegraph* announced: “Nazis Take Over Rothschild Bank.” The article read:

It was officially announced last night that the S.M. Rothschild bank in Vienna has been taken over by a public body, the Austrian Credit Institute for Public Works. The proprietor, Baron Louis Rothschild, is under arrest and the other partners have been suspended.

On the same day, the *Perth Western Australia Daily News* headlined: “Nazis Free Rothschild, Seize His Bank.” The article said:

Whether ex-King Edward of England, the duke of Windsor, had anything to do with it is not announced, but his Jewish friend, Austrian banker Baron Louis Rothschild, was released today by the Nazis. But the Rothschild Bank is confiscated. The duke made a personal plea to Hitler for the release of Rothschild and others three weeks ago. But he was given a rebuff. Hitler replied, “regretting his inability to comply with the request.”

On April 10, the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* announced “Nazi Seizure Ends Austrian Banking Power.” The first paragraph by author Laurence Burd states:

When the Rothschild family last week filed suit to save their then-\$3,300,000 of assets from confiscation by the German Nazi government, it brought to a focus the death blow dealt by Hitler in the once powerful Viennese financial stronghold with the wiping out of Austria. When Hitler marched into Vienna, Baron Louis Rothschild, last head of the Viennese branch of the family, was arrested and his properties, including the Rothschild Bank, were confiscated.

Such phrases as “the wiping out of Austria” and “Hitler marched into Vienna” are misleading anti-German propaganda. The Anschluss was immensely popular with the peoples of both nations, returning a collective plebiscite vote of 98%. Hitler’s “march into Vienna” was attended by cheering crowds of Austrians throwing flowers and offering the National Socialist salute.

Under the subsection “Germany Gains Credits”:

[T]he German government has increased its credits abroad by taking over the credits of individual and private businesses in Austria, variously valued at

from \$100 million to \$200 million. In return for these credits, Germany pays reichsmarks. ... What Hitler gained in gold from Austria was small in comparison with the financial empire that the House of Rothschild throughout Europe built and zealously guarded throughout the last century.

The article goes on to try and assert that the Rothschild banking empire is finished. It ends with: “[T]he House of Rothschild rose to the heights and then disintegrated.”

However, earlier in the same section, “Hold Fortune in Paris,” we read:

A large fortune is held privately by the Rothschilds in Paris. Only in London have the Rothschilds retained a public business. There they operate one of the foremost acceptance banks and are prominent dealers in gold bullion.

No mention is made of the large stake the Rothschild family held in the Federal Reserve central bank, loaning money at interest to the U.S. government and taxing the American people on income to pay the interest, as well as other banks and assets around the world. The National Socialist seizure of Rothschild assets in Austria was no “death blow” to the Jewish banking family, but it was certainly a boost to the prosperity, well-being and sense of justice to the Germanic people of both nations.

By May 11, the *Central Queensland Herald* published a short article entitled, “Attack on Rothschilds.” It states in full:

Herr Streicher’s Jew-baiting journal devotes several pages to a vituperative attack on the house of Rothschild. It accuses the Austrian branch of robbing Vienna of 2 billion Austrian schillings.

The paper prints a photo-



Shown here is Louis Nathaniel de Rothschild, a scion of the Austrian wing of the Rothschild banking dynasty. The Rothschilds, due to their immense wealth, believed that they were untouchable—above the laws of all nations. Louis found out differently when, after the Anschluss, Adolf Hitler had him arrested and confined in Vienna’s Hotel Metropole from March to July 1938. Eventually, he was afforded even more comfortable accommodations as negotiations for his release began between the Rothschilds and the German government. Eventually, the Rothschilds ponied up an estimated U.S. \$21,000,000 for his release.



The Zionists Zionist Wall Street

Here is an updated reprint of the classic book by Judge George Washington Armstrong that discusses the history of the Jews and their control of international finance. Includes sections on the Talmud, the Protocols, Federal Reserve System, the League of Nations, WWI, President Wilson, Theodor Herzl, Kaiser Wilhelm, the sultan of Turkey, Baron Rothschild of Paris, Franklin Roosevelt—portrayed as a traitor, the war criminals of Pearl Harbor, the Morgenthau-Zionist hate program, the Marshall and Levitski plans. Also includes the entire text of Armstrong's famous book of nearly 100 pages entitled *Zionist Wall Street*. Softcover, 250 pages, #765, \$18 minus 10% off TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment using the form at the back of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. To charge, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

graph of Baron Louis Rothschild, who it describes as the “financial criminal, von Rothschild.” It states that the photograph was taken seven days before his confinement, and adds, “Here, he looks sure of victory. Since then, his confidence has deserted him.”

Julius Streicher was a devoted National Socialist who produced the journal *Der Stürmer* (“The Attacker”) with admittedly graphic and stereotypical depictions of Jews and sensationalist coverage of news from a National Socialist perspective. [See page 82.—Ed.] It maintained a relatively simple and direct style to appeal to the German working class.⁵ In this case, accusing the Rothschilds of robbing Vienna of only 2 billion schillings is probably a low estimate.

On August 20, a U.S. newspaper reported about news in *The London Daily Herald* titled, “Germany Reported Not Satisfied with \$600,000 for Release of Rothschild”:

German authorities are not satisfied with a 120,000-pound [\$600,000] “ransom” offered for the release of Baron Louis Rothschild, and have demanded control of the Witkowitz works, the biggest industrial concern in Czechoslovakia, in addition to the money, according to the *Daily Herald*.

The Austrian Rothschilds offered the 120,000 pounds for the release of the noted financier, held by the Nazis since Austro-German Anschluss, the newspaper said. The French branch of the family also declared itself willing to make a considerable contribution, it added.

When, decades later, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported on the death of Louis Rothschild at 72, the “ransom” paid to the National Socialist authorities was then reported to have grown enormously. Headline: “Baron Louis de Rothschild Dead: Paid \$21,000,000 Ransom to Nazis”⁶.

When the Nazis took over Austria in the Anschluss of 1938,

Baron de Rothschild, then head of the Austrian banking operations of the family, was held prisoner by the Nazi secret police. He was released only after lengthy negotiations between the family and the Nazis and upon payment of \$21 million, believed to have been the largest ransom payment in history for any individual.

This amount may be more ongoing war propaganda, or it may partly include the value of the Witkowitz works in Czechoslovakia. This iron- and coal-mining and steel-producing plant was majority owned by the Rothschilds, but one historical account⁷ says the National Socialists actually paid 2 million pounds and released Louis in exchange for the mines and works. Given some obvious errors in the entry, whether deliberate propaganda or poor historical representation—such as claiming the National Socialists held Louis for one year, and a myth of the baron’s gallant statement upon release, along with a depiction of the German military entering Czechoslovakia in an invasion instead of as a peacekeeping force⁸—we must suspect this account as invalid. But how credible is a claim of \$21 million, when the original negotiations started at \$600,000?

This historical account does have some credible history on the pogroms desperate miners inflicted on Jews in the Witkowitz area from 1890 onward.

Many mill and mine owners in this locality were Jews, the biggest iron and steel works at Witkowitz being the property of the Rothschilds, which made it easy to mix up the *Judenhetze* [persecution of Jews] with the strikes. One Galician town which was almost wholly inhabited by Jews was destroyed by fire, several hundred Jewish families camping in the fields in utter destitution. Throughout these provinces, there was scarcely a town where, during the last fort-

NAZIS TAKE OVER ROTHSCHILD BANK

Vienna, Friday

It was officially announced last night that the S. M. Rothschild Bank in Vienna has been taken over by a public body, the Austrian Credit Institute for Public Works.

The proprietor, Baron Louis Rothschild is under arrest, and the other partner have been suspended.

Rothschild Palace Was Seized by Nazis

WITH the death in America of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild the world has lost one of its most picturesque figures.

Sixty-four years old, he was

Passport Seized

Baron Louis was one of the first in Austria to feel the weight of the anti-Jewish campaign.

After having his passport torn up by a German officer he was arrested and imprisoned in Vienna. As "ransom" £2,000,000 was reported to have been demanded, and control of the biggest industrial concern in Czechoslovakia in which the Austrian Rothschilds held 51 per cent of the shares.

His palace was taken over by Nazi Black Storm troopers for use as a regional headquarters.

Later the ransom was reduced to £500,000. After 14 months of captivity he was released and left for Switzerland, and later for Paris. The sum of £3,000,000

Hitler arrested Baron Louis de Rothschild

Germany Reported Not Satisfied With \$600,000 for Release of Rothschild

LONDON, Aug. 20 (CP-REAS)—German authorities are not satisfied with a \$120,000 (almost \$600,000) "ransom" offered for the release of Baron Louis de Rothschild and have demanded control of the Witkowitz works, biggest industrial concern in Czechoslovakia. In addition to the money, according to The Daily Herald (Labour).

The Austrian Rothschilds offered the \$120,000 for the release of the noted financier, held by the Nazis since Austro-German Anschluss, the newspaper said. The French branch of the family also declared itself willing to make a considerable contribution, it added.

MAJORITY SHAREHOLDERS

The Austrian Rothschilds were said to hold 51 per cent of all the shares of the Witkowitz concern. The remainder of the shares is owned by a Czech bank which purchased them from another Austrian family, the Quindman, for \$5,000,000. The Daily Herald asserted.

The attitude taken yesterday by Magistrate Herbert Meislich when he sentenced three German refugees to six-month prison terms at hard labor for having illegally entered Great Britain was criticised by the press today.

Mr. Meislich declared: "The way statistics show from Germany are pouring in from every part of this country is becoming an outrage. I intend to enforce the law to the fullest."

NAZIS SEIZE BANKER'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, Sept. 22, (A.A.P.)

The fortune of Mr. Julius Rothschild, a member of the well-known Jewish banking house, has been confiscated by the German Government, states a message from Berlin.

(Other War News on Next Page.)

NAZIS FREE ROTHSCHILD, SEIZE HIS BANK

VIENNA, Thursday.

Whether ex-King Edward of England, the Duke of Windsor, had anything to do with it is not announced, but his Jewish friend, Austrian banker, Baron Louis Rothschild, was released today by the Nazis.

But the Rothschild Bank is confiscated.

The Duke made a personal plea to Hitler for the release of Rothschild and others three weeks ago.

But he was given a rebuff.

Hitler replied, "regretting his inability to comply with the request."

A collection of newspaper headlines from around the world announces Louis Rothschild's story.

night of April, Jewish shops had not been broken open and looted and, on May Day, there threatened to be a universal attack made on the Hebrew.

Here was the sad, old pattern of Jews exploiting and impoverishing Gentiles through economic and financial domination, provoking an inevitable defensive reaction, arising again at the Witkowitz mines and plant. The equally inevitable counter reaction came in 1892 when "troops were called," possibly by the Rothschilds, to confront miners and workers demanding a shorter work day and a celebration of May Day. Nine workers were killed and many wounded.

Given the National Socialist reverence for workers, and policies of fairness and support for their well-being, we can be assured conditions and wages materially improved at Witkowitz during the brief time it was under National Socialist over-

sight. The region was lost to the Soviets after the war, and conditions became as bad or worse as they were under the Rothschilds.

We will next explore an extensive historical account on the Rothschild Jewish banking family, which provides a final point on the Witkowitz sub-topic:

Although Louis had to hand over most of his Austrian assets to secure his own release, the family was able to insist that a price be paid for Witkowitz (albeit a discounted price). But such legal niceties were ultimately bound to be swept aside by National Socialist *force majeure*. Eugene's hopes of selling the ironworks to the Czechoslovak state for £10 million were dashed when Hitler bullied the Prague government into accepting partition in March 1939. With the works effectively under German control ... Fritz Kranefuss—Himmler's adjutant and a supervisory board member of the

Dresdner bank—informed ... that the transfer abroad of the ownership of Witkowitz had been illegal under currency laws.

Finally, in July 1939, it was agreed to sell the plant for \$2.9 million. However, the outbreak of war gave the Germans the perfect excuse not to pay. As a result, Witkowitz joined the lengthening list of Rothschild properties confiscated without compensation by the National Socialist regime.⁹

Here we see one glaring defamation already noted, a reference to Hitler "bullying" the government of Czechoslovakia into partition. In fact, segments of the German army entered parts of Czechoslovakia under an agreement between Hitler and the Czech government as a peacekeeping force, and the multi-ethnic nation partitioned into its appropriate ethno-states without war or even a single incidence of violence. [See footnote 8.—Ed.]



ALAIN ROTHSCHILD
Imprisoned by Hitler.



VICTOR ROTHSCHILD
Devout Zionist.



ELIE ROTHSCHILD
Imprisoned by Hitler.



GEORGES MANDEL
Crypto-Rothschild?

NIALL FERGUSON

Of all the immense volumes of printed, audio and video material produced on the Rothschilds, the two book series *The House of Rothschild: The World's Bankers, 1849-1999* by Niall Ferguson may be the most detailed and extensive. Like so much such material—likely sanctioned by the Rothschilds themselves—Ferguson basically whitewashes the evils and damage the Jewish banking family has inflicted on the world and its peoples. It does, however, contain valuable details of the actions that the National Socialist government took against the Rothschilds during that crucial period starting with the 1938 Anschluss, so we will look at such accounts.

They are contained in Chapter 14, “Deluges (1915-1945)”:

An altogether more ruthless coalition had come to power in Germany (than in France) in 1933, the National Socialist German Workers' Party. Hostility to the Rothschilds had been a feature of Nazi propaganda since the movement's infancy ... despite the fact that the Frankfurt house had been wound up when Hitler was barely 12 years old. It was a hostility that was soon translated into action. At first the attacks were largely symbolic.¹⁰

These amounted to renaming some buildings, plazas and streets, the forced selling of Rothschild buildings and institutions, tax payments and some confiscation of assets. It was not until the Anschluss that the arrest and incarceration of the first Rothschild began. Louis had been working in Vienna to protect family wealth from the potential National Socialist confiscation:

It had not been difficult to foresee what the rise of Nazism meant for the Rothschilds in Vienna—the city so inextricably associated in Hitler's mind with the threat posed by Jewry. ... [After other family members left Austria for England,] Louis decided to stay at the bank; but he took the precaution of transferring ownership of the Witkowitz iron-works to the Alliance Assurance Company (in which the London house still had a controlling interest). He also transferred rights of disposal over all his Austrian assets to the New York bank of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. This was inadequate insurance. The day after the Austro-German Anschluss of March 11, 1938, as cheering crowds welcomed Hitler's troops into Vienna, Louis attempted to leave the city. His passport was confiscated, and the next day he was arrested and taken to the

Gestapo headquarters at the Hotel Metropole on Morzin-Platz. ... The process of confiscating Rothschild property began at once. Men of the SS were seen looting artworks from Louis' palace almost immediately after his arrest. On March 30, the firm of S.M. von Rothschild was placed under compulsory administration by a new Austrian Credit Institute for Public Enterprises and Works at the orders of the Vienna gauleiter's economic adviser Walter Rafelsberger, who was charged with the systematic confiscation of all Jewish assets in Austria. It was then put under the temporary control of the German firm of Merck, Fink and Co. and finally sold to them in October 1939.¹¹

These events precipitated the newspaper reports we have already examined. “The threat posed by Jewry” in Vienna in Hitler's mind is well documented in *Mein Kampf*,¹² and certainly valid from the perspective of a native Austrian and almost anyone else. The Kuhn, Loeb bank on Wall Street was, of course, the source of funds for the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 that went on to threaten Germany and all of Europe at the time we are discussing. A close associate of the Rothschilds—he was raised in a home with the Rothschilds themselves at 148 Judengasse,

Frankfurt¹³—Jacob Schiff was the chief Jewish financier at Kuhn, Loeb, and may have given the order—or at least an approval—of the slaughter of Czar Nicholas II, his family and retainers in the Ekaterinburg house basement. It was to this same Jewish Wall Street bank that Louis tried to sequester his assets. No reference is given for “SS men seen looting artworks,” but this is a common theme throughout this section by Ferguson and others elsewhere: the injustice of National Socialists confiscating valuable Rothschild art.

The injustice is reversed when it is known that the Rothschilds acquired their wealth—and thus their ability to buy expensive art—through usury theft and predatory financial practices. Whether “the systematic confiscation of all Jewish assets in Austria” was ever enacted or is more Jewish victim-mongering can be addressed further in the text, when Ferguson writes: “Naturally, many (though not all) German and Austrian Jews wanted to get out, while the Nazis had no objection to their leaving.”¹⁴

The next section details, with the usual pathos, Jewish “refugees” and the Rothschild involvement in resettling them. Of course, despite great controversy, even among Jews, Palestine was their ultimate destination. We are treated to some obligatory horror stories about the “Holocaust,” including an excerpt from a speech by Victor Rothschild¹⁵ to the Zionist Federation in which he said:

I know that children have been shot dead. I have interviewed people who have escaped from the concentration camps, and I can tell you that their experiences make the many horrors we read about nowadays seem like some nursery game. ...

“The slow murder of 600,000 people is an act which has rarely happened in history.”

This was in October 1938. Jews had been kvetching about fraudulent massacres and pogroms and inflating



Here is the front gate of one of five Rothschild palaces built in Vienna. Commissioned by Baron Albert von Rothschild, it was designed and built by French architect Gabriel-Hippolyte Destailleur between 1876 and 1884. It was demolished in 1954.

their numbers for decades if not centuries, and more if we include the Torah and Talmud mythologies. In this case, Victor left out one zero which was dutifully added after the war.

SONS OF ROTHSCHILD, POWS

After a detailed account of Rothschilds themselves who became “refugees” (not to Palestine, but to friendlier and more hospitable accommodations in Britain, the U.S. and elsewhere), we find a brief account of other Rothschild imprisonments:

[T]hat left the men of the younger generation to fight. Robert’s sons Alain and Elie were both taken prisoner by the Germans, and ended up spending

much of the war in a POW camp in Lubek (and, in the case of Elie, Colditz).

Alain’s obituary in *The New York Times* in 1982 gives even less information, simply stating: “Like many French Jews, Baron Alain spent most of World War II in a detention camp.”¹⁶ Lubek, on the Baltic Sea, was in Military District 10, Hamburg, during the war.¹⁷ The Germans maintained a POW camp there for officers known as Oflag (officers’ camp) X-C, and it was here that Alain must have been detained. Miraculously, though, he must not have been aboard the *Cap Arcona* and two other immense passenger ships that were transporting prisoners away

from the advancing British navy and air force, that were sunk by the British, causing about 7,000 casualties of POW's and others.¹⁸ [For more, see the TBR January/February 2014 issue.—Ed.]

Elie Rothschild was, considering his aristocratic banker heritage, appropriately allegedly detained in a famous edifice, Colditz Castle, in the town of the same name in Saxony. This was designated Oflag IV-C, and many officers from diverse units of the multinational enemy were detained there. Strangely, while a detailed Wikipedia entry makes mention of many less infamous names, no mention is made of Elie Rothschild.¹⁹ We will have to trust Niall Ferguson in his reporting on the imprisonment of these two Rothschild sons.

ROTHSCHILD WOMEN JAILED

The final account Ferguson makes of any Rothschild imprisonment follows thus:

Two members of the family died as a consequence of the Nazi policy of genocide. The aunt to whom Victor referred in his speech in the Lords in 1946 was his mother's elder sister Aranka, who perished at Buchenwald.

Victor claimed that "he himself had had a 75-year-old aunt clubbed to death by the SS outside an extermination camp."²⁰ Why not within the camp, and why not by gassing, is perhaps explainable because Jews had not fully settled upon the gas chamber mythology in 1946. No reference is given for this story.

The other victim was Philippe's estranged wife Lili (Elizabeth). "Why should the Germans harm me?" she had asked him in 1940. "I am from an old French Catholic family." Despite reverting to her original title, the Comtesse de Chambure, she was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944 and sent by the last transport to Ravensbrück where, her husband was later told, she was brutally murdered. It is thus the blackest of

ironies that the only person named Rothschild killed by the Nazis was not a Jew and had disowned the family name.²¹

No reference is given for this story either, except "her husband was later told." Did Philippe Rothschild even care about the fate of his "estranged" gentile ex? Irony does not begin to describe it. In fact, Elizabeth is reported to have died of typhus like so many at Ravensbrück and throughout the German prison system, not "brutally murdered."²²

No reference is given for any of the statements presented here, or many throughout the chapter from the most credible and voluminous

Elie Rothschild
was eventually
detained in a
famous edifice—
Colditz Castle.

account of the Rothschild banking family ever published. This is quite understandably explained, however, by an asterisk footnote on the first page of the epilogue:

The reader is reminded that this section of the book is not based on archival research but on published sources and interviews. Neither it nor chapter 14 therefore provides anything more than a sketch of a future history of the Rothschild banks since 1915—a task for another historian some years hence. Partly for this reason, I have kept endnotes to a minimum.

No doubt another reason endnotes are kept to a minimum is the fact that a Penguin/Putnam merger known as the Penguin Publishing Group, which published this book, became owned by Random House.

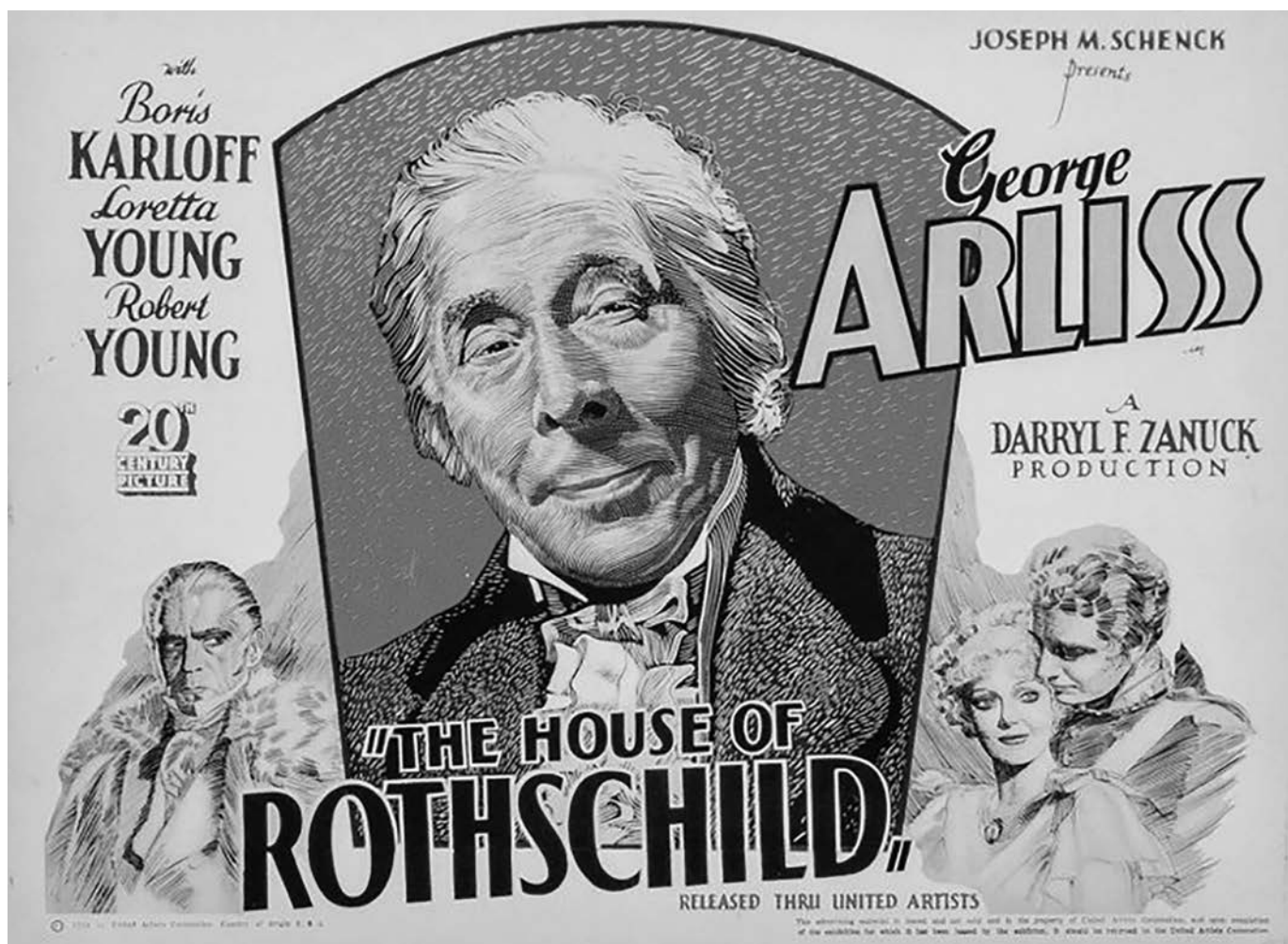
Random House was founded by Bennett Cerf and Donald Klopfer, and Peter Mayer was a former CEO of Penguin books.²³ All of them were Jewish. When Putnam merged with Penguin, Phyllis Grann became the CEO of the new Penguin Group. Soon after, Ferguson's two-book series on the Rothschilds was published. Grann was half Jewish.²⁴

SHARES IN WATERLOO?

In 1940, supposedly at the urging of the German Ministry of Information led by Joseph Goebbels, Eric Waschneck directed and C.M. Kohn produced the film *The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo*. This film appears to be one of three attempts the National Socialists made to counteract three American films made in 1934, in this case one with a very similar plot, but depicting the Rothschilds and Jews generally in a more philo-Semitic fashion. During the introduction of the German version, when the historical context is being established by scrolling text, we read: "This film is based on historical fact."

The Wikipedia plot summary is sufficiently accurate, as it rarely is on all things National Socialist:

As William I, Elector of Hesse, refused to join the French supporting confederation of the Rhine at its formation in 1806, he is threatened by Napoleon. In Frankfurt, he asks his agent Mayer Amschel Rothschild to convey bonds worth \$600,000 he has received from Britain to subsidize his army to safety in England. Rothschild, however, uses the money for his own ends, with the help of his sons, Nathan Rothschild in London and James Rothschild in Paris. They first use the money to finance Wellington's army in Spain's war against Napoleon, at advantageous terms of interest. In a notable coup, in 1815, Nathan spreads the rumor that Napoleon had won the Battle of Waterloo, causing London stock prices to collapse. He then bought a large quantity of equities



In an attempt to counter the negative image that the ultra-rich Rothschilds were receiving, the film *The House of Rothschild* was created in 1934. The film follows the “heroic and courageous” Rothschilds—forced to live in grand palaces in Jewish ghettos—and their ongoing battle against perpetual anti-Semitism. The film, produced with Rothschild money and directed by Alan Werker, opens in 1780 and describes how the Rothschilds created five international European banks. Of course, the Rothschilds need billions of dollars, according to the film, to protect themselves against the anti-Semites who want them dead. They blame anti-Semitism for forcing Jews to work as merchants and moneylenders as “evil” European Christians won’t let them own land or work a trade.

at the bottom of the market, profiting handsomely as prices rose once the truth about the battle emerged. In a decade, the Rothschilds have accumulated a fortune of £11 million by using the elector’s money. Nathan returns the original capital to the elector, plus only a small amount of interest, keeping the great bulk of the profits for the Rothschilds, and plans to formalize a Europe-wide network of family led financial institutions. The film ends

with a declaration that, as the film is released, the last Rothschild has left continental Europe as a refugee and the next target is England’s plutocracy.²⁵

At the core of the film is the depiction of the rapacious deceitful Rothschilds scheming to manipulate the stock market with false news of the Battle of Waterloo, buying during the panic selling and reaping an enormous profit when the real news arrived that the British, not Napoleon,

had won. Rothschild achieved his advance notice of the outcome of the battle by corrupting and sending a German agent to the war zone who sent back a carrier pigeon message.

This depiction has taken on widespread iconic belief, but it is essential to be accurate and evaluate whether “this film is based on historical fact.” Not surprisingly, the Rothschilds have their own archive, where this story is examined for accuracy. It acknowledges that the depiction was

presented in the otherwise reputable *The House of Rothschild* by Ferguson examined earlier, but “in a more sinister vein it formed the basis” of the National Socialist film we are examining.²⁶

The Cathcart essay in the Rothschild archives readily dismisses a few sources of the story of the Rothschild rip-off, and makes a good case that carrier pigeons were not in use in England in 1815 (though they had been used for millennia, and later would be used by the Rothschilds’ Reuters news service). The historical analysis is hard to trust, since some of its references are the Rothschilds’ archives themselves, but here are key points it does admit: “Rothschild was one of a number of people in London who received private information about the battle before Wellington’s official dispatch was delivered at about 11 p.m. on Wednesday.” Also, “It appears likely ... that Rothschild bought stocks on Wednesday afternoon. If he did so at around 5% premium, then he could have sold the next day at 8% or more—a very handsome overnight return fully worth the description ‘doing well.’”

It goes on to say that the Rothschilds did not scoop the entire market, were not the only ones with insider knowledge, and did not make the largest killing that day.

However, this passage from a British newspaper announcing the news of the Wellington victory at Waterloo presented in the Cathcart essay does not deny the dominance of the Rothschilds in British finance, and Cathcart does not either:

This I have from good authority—one who has seen a letter from Ghent, received by Rothschild, the great stockbroker whose information is invariably the best.

The great stockbroker whose information is invariably the best may not have cornered the market through deceit as *The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo* film depicts, but he cer-

tainly was in on the action, and “profited handsomely,” as the film summary depicts, through early notice amounting to a form of insider trading. Typical of Jewish bankers and financiers, the Rothschilds displayed no conscience or morals in their business dealings.

GEORGES LOUIS OR JEROBOAM?

Georges Mandel was almost certainly a crypto-Rothschild. His birth name was Louis George or possibly Jeroboam Rothschild, and he was born in the affluent suburbs of western Paris in 1885 to a Jewish family. He went on to a career in French

Many scholars believe that Georges Mandel was in reality a Rothschild.

politics that saw him operating at the highest levels of national decisionmaking, and brought him into personal contact with Winston Churchill. Before we look at more of his career and his ultimate imprisonment by the National Socialists, we must first better establish that Mandel *née* Rothschild was most likely one of the notorious banking family.

In a dramatic article about Rothschild/Mandel that strangely also fixates on alleged National Socialist confiscation of valuable art, the author does not deny that Mandel was a Rothschild, but does not affirm it either:

Mandel thought the name Rothschild was too identifiably Jewish and, moreover, too Rothschild; it suggested that he belonged to the pan-European banking dynasty that was so often the subject of anti-Semitic invective

and outlandish conspiracy theories. So he decided on his middle name followed by his mother’s maiden name: Georges Mandel.²⁷

This name change is a standard strategy of crypto-Jews, with too many examples to mention, and it looks like it was also a strategy for crypto-Rothschilds like “Mandel.”

Louis George Rothschild/Georges Mandel²⁸ was born in 1885 in an affluent suburb of Paris. Supposedly the son of a tailor, his Jewish family had moved from Alsace to near Paris when the Alsace-Lorraine region was annexed to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871. Rothschild/Mandel was working at the Socialist newspaper *L’Aurore* under the later French statesman Georges Clemenceau when the Dreyfuss Affair was raging, the case of a Jew in the French army leaking state secrets to the German embassy.

When Clemenceau later became minister of the interior, he brought Rothschild/Mandel along as an “aide.” Rothschild/Mandel was elected to the French parliament in 1919 and again in 1928, and appointed to minister of posts in 1934, which included arranging the first French television broadcast. Politically he was an “outspoken opponent of Nazism and Fascism. In the 1930s, he played a similar role to that of Winston Churchill in the United Kingdom, highlighting the dangers posed by the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany.”

Rothschild/Mandel supported a French military alliance with the Soviet Union, and was against the Munich Agreement that preserved peace in Europe at the time.

Rothschild/Mandel’s warmongering became more obvious when he advocated France engage in aggressive war against Germany after Hitler finally was forced to send the *Wehrmacht* into Poland after many failed attempts at peace and alliance with Poland.²⁹ “Mandel was accused by some on the right of being a war-



Austrian girls line the streets of Vienna, waving swastika flags to greet arriving German troops as they enter the city. In 1938, the Anschluss—the political union of Austria with Germany—was achieved through annexation by Adolf Hitler—himself an Austrian. An overwhelming majority of Austrians welcomed the union with Germany. The Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, had forbidden the union of Germany and Austria, but Hitler was determined that the kindred Germanic nations would reunite into a “Greater Germany.”

monger and of placing his Jewish ancestry above France’s interests.”

Certainly other interventionists were active in agitating and orchestrating the German/Polish conflict as the start of the greater cataclysm they arranged, World War II.³⁰ Less than nine months later, Germany launched a pre-emptive strike against the 2.4-million-man French/British army that was poised on the border with Belgium to invade Germany. As the National Socialist *Wehrmacht* was marching toward Paris, Rothschild/ Mandel opposed signing an armistice agreement.

Only nine days before France signed the armistice agreement with Germany, Prime Minister of Britain Churchill—only less than a month

in office himself—met in Tours with the French “government in retreat” of Prime Minister Paul Reynaud. Rothschild/Mandel was the minister of the interior at the time, and Churchill was received at the prefecture. Churchill said of Rothschild/Mandel “He was energy and defiance personified,” and said that “his ideas were simple: fight on to the end in France.” “This was the last time I saw this valiant Frenchman.”³¹ The first official meeting was as early as 1936, when Churchill, as a member of Parliament, visited Mandel in Paris, who told Churchill “they were witnessing a breakdown of British and French influence in Europe,”³² ostensibly partly due to the popularity of National Socialism, but also the

Communist influence in France and Spain and elsewhere. We will return to Churchill’s account again later.

June 16, 1940 was an eventful day, as Reynaud resigned and Petain prepared to establish the Vichy administration that cooperated with Germany. On this day, Rothschild/Mandel’s complex imprisonment history began when he was briefly arrested, but released through the appeals of prominent parliament members. The next day, British Gen. Edward Spears offered Rothschild/Mandel passage on his plane to safety, but the Jewish cabinet member apparently made a defiant statement and attempted to convince other parliament members to escape to French North Africa, there to con-

tinue the resistance against German National Socialism. Only a handful agreed, and they went to French Morocco. Rothschild/Mandel was among only 14% of the parliament who voted against the establishment of the Vichy government.

He was finally arrested more permanently on August 8 in French Morocco, but not by the National Socialists. It was by order of the Vichy Prime Minister Pierre Laval, and Rothschild/Mandel was brought back to France for trial. He was imprisoned in the same castle as former prime ministers Reynaud and Radical Socialist Edouard Daladier. Churchill attempted to intervene and arrange for Mandel's release, allegedly calling him "the first resister" and recommended him as a better leader of French resistance than Charles de Gaulle.

The Riom Trial³³ conducted in the central French city of that name accused seven defendants of failing in their duties to France by declaring war on Germany in 1939 and then losing the war, and also of being the war aggressors, not Germany. The main defendant was the Jewish Communist Prime Minister of the Popular Front French government (1936-40), promoted by Stalin, Leon Blum. Rothschild/Mandel was initially one of the defendants convicted to life imprisonment but, later, President Philippe Petain inexplicably withdrew charges against him and Rothschild/Mandel was transferred to the German State Police (*Gestapo*). This occurred in November 1942, after the Germans moved into unoccupied southern France to prepare for an Allied invasion out of North Africa. The National Socialist administration transferred Rothschild/Mandel to Oranienburg prison, and then Buchenwald, where Blum was also detained. Thus began the period when another Rothschild was imprisoned by National Socialists.

Rothschild/Mandel's imprisonment was further complicated by the assassination of Phillippe Hen-

riot³⁴ on June 28, 1944, by a contingent of the Maquis, Communist, Socialist, anarchist resistance subversives against the German and Vichy French cause. Henriot was an enormously popular radio personality and the Vichy secretary of information, called the "French Goebbels." He was a devout Catholic and anti-Communist, understanding that National Socialism was the best defense against the Bolshevik revolution that might eradicate the practice of the Christian religion in Europe. He was also said to be an "anti-Semite" and "anti-Freemasonry," a natural ally of the National Socialists.

Soon after the killing of Henriot, the German ambassador to France Otto Abenz recommended that Laval

Hitler jailed at least five members of history's richest banking family—the Rothschilds.

execute Blum, Reynaud and Rothschild/Mandel in reprisal. Laval was reluctant. On July 4, 1944, Rothschild/Mandel was transferred to Paris, ostensibly considered a hostage. Here a curious incident occurred. During his transfer between prisons, Rothschild/Mandel was allegedly captured by the Milice, a French Nationalist paramilitary group supported by Laval and the official Vichy government, and a bitter enemy of the Maquis. A few days later, the Milice took Rothschild/Mandel to a forest south of Paris and executed him. Thus ended the complex imprisonment saga of this Rothschild, enemy of National Socialism and Nationalist France.

After Rothschild/Mandel was executed by the French Milice, Prime

Minister Laval, at a cabinet meeting on July 12, stated "I have no blood on my hands and I never will have. ... I have no responsibility for these events. I am not covering these actions. These are methods that I utterly deplore. Georges Mandel is dead. I am sorry that he was killed in such circumstances."³⁵

Did the Gestapo allow the Milice, supported by Laval, to "capture" Rothschild/Mandel and execute him? Did Laval then engage in a vociferous denial and condemnation of the execution, in order to avoid another round of potential counter-reprisals? If so, it was ineffective. The postwar execution of Laval was just the kind of revenge the Rothschild banker family would arrange for the death of one of their own.

Churchill said: "The restored French Republic rightly shot to death the hirelings who murdered him. His memory is honored by his countrymen and their allies." He was referring to Laval and the French Fascist who advocated for Mandel's execution, Robert Brasillach, both executed in 1945 after the war.

Some possible speculations are required. It is likely that German Ambassador Heinrich Otto Abetz received communications from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, most likely in communication with Hitler. Quite possibly the suggestion to execute Rothschild/Mandel to balance the assassination of Henriot came from here. Also, why did Churchill have such close connections with and apparent sympathies for Rothschild/Mandel if not because Churchill himself was sponsored and handled by the British Rothschilds? After all, a bankrupt Churchill, who had suffered stock losses during the worldwide Great Depression, was bailed out in 1936 by members of the ironically named Focus Group for Peace and Freedom. Its chairman, the Jew Robert Whaley-Cohen, was also president of British Shell, a subsidiary of the world's largest oil company—Royal

Dutch Shell—a Rothschild holding. Whaley-Cohen lavishly sponsored the Focus Group of which Churchill was a member, and closely edited and paid Churchill for his writings.³⁶

From there, Churchill was groomed for his prime minister war role. Another of his duties for the Rothschilds may have been to rescue their family member “Georges Mandel” from the Vichy and National Socialist governments.

CONCLUSION

In a relatively short period of time, from 1938 to 1944, the National Socialist German Workers Party led by Adolf Hitler imprisoned at least five members of history’s wealthiest and most powerful banking family, whose scheming and profiteering had inflicted mass misery and death for many decades throughout Europe and the world. Louis, Alain, Elie, Aranka and Jeroboam/ Georges Mandel or Louis George Rothschild all found themselves in National Socialist prisons, their ruinous activities curtailed and assets confiscated for the beneficial use of the Third Reich and the National Socialist cause against Bolshevik Communism in Europe.

This unprecedented bold achievement was an act of profound justice the world had rarely seen since Jesus Christ whipped the money-changers out of the Temple in Jerusalem. Scarcely a person alive today with rudimentary knowledge of history would not cheer for such a development on our world stage.

National Socialist economic and finance policy through respect for workers, meritocracy and government-issued currency without debt to the international bankers made the Rothschilds its bitterest enemy. The National Socialists did not hesitate to imprison members of this ultra-wealthy and powerful Jewish banking family, setting an example of aggressive justice almost unheard of in world history. It is one we would be wise to implement today. ♦

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